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ABSTRACT

Intended to provide insight into the proceedings, transactions, and findings of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, the 1983 annual report reflects the Commission's continued efforts to improve communications and understanding, and especially to strengthen working relationships between Arizona tribes and state government. The report summarizes 24 projects completed during the year and lists 30 instances of technical assistance and liaison to tribes, Indian-oriented organizations, elected officials, and others. Included in the year's highlights are commission appointments, the Commission's renewed attempt to obtain a grant for an Economic Development Business Center, participation in the Ninth Annual Governor's Tourism and Travel Show Symposium, and several publications including a brochure ("Arizona Reservations in Brevity") and a Tribal Directory. A financial report details the allocation of $115,217 in 1983 appropriations. A profile of the Hualapai Tribe discusses its historical background, relationship with the white man and the United States government, culture, economic development, tribal government, education, and health. The report also contains a list of the commission members, a map of Arizona Indian reservations, population and acreage figures for the Arizona reservations, and commission meeting attendance records. (SB)

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1983

Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs

Annual Report

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- Kaibab-Paiute
- Havasupai
- Hualapai
- Prescott-Yavapai
- Camp Verde
- Ft. McDowell
- Hopi
- Navajo
- White Mountain
- San Carlos
- Tonto Apache
- Ft. Mojave
- Colorado River
- Ft. Yuma
- Cocopah
- Salt River
- Gila River
- Ak-Chin
- Papago
- Pascua Yaqui

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Governor of Arizona
Executive Towers
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Babbitt:

It is with pleasure that I submit to you the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs 1982-1983 Annual Report. This report is responsive to the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes.

The Annual Report is designed to provide insight as to Commission proceedings, transactions and findings for the purpose of enhancing the knowledge of those individuals interested in our Agency's accomplishments.

The reader should be cognizant of the major issue facing the Indian citizens as well as the State of Arizona. The issue having an impact on our overall program as well as that of the tribes and state government remains the same: "State-Tribal Relationships." This issue is addressed further in the report under Appendix #1.

The Commission of Indian Affairs is the "official link between the tribes and state government" and will continue to act in a liaison capacity as well as provide technical assistance. During this fiscal year, the staff responded to over 7,100 telephone inquiries. This figure does not include the in-office contacts nor the written inquiries and responses. It might be noted here, that we have received numerous inquiries from foreign countries.

With the continued support of your office and that of the State Legislature, the Commission will continue to carry out its legislative mandates.

As evidenced by this report, we have endeavored to strengthen and encourage a sound State-Tribal Relationship.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLIOTT BOOTH - CHAIRMAN

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd
September, 1983

F O R E W O R D

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs was established by the Arizona Legislature in 1953 and is operative under Arizona Revised Statutes Article 4, Titles 41-541 and 41-542 as amended July 15, 1964 and April 17, 1974.

A very important area of our responsibility has been to improve communications, understanding and working relationships between all concerned and we have diligently been working towards that objective.

In the past, the Commission sponsored nine (9) successful Indian Town Hall Conferences and disseminated reports, however, due to budgetary cutbacks this year's Town Hall was postponed until the next fiscal year. Below is a listing of the topics previously covered:

1st - Arizona Indian Water Rights
2nd - Sovereignty & Inter-Governmental Relations With Arizona's Indian Tribes
3rd - Arizona's Indian Participation In The Political Process
4th - P. L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination And Education Assistance Act (Area of Contracting)
5th - Tribal Water Rights: Today's Concern
6th - Reservation School Districts
7th - Control Of Natural Resources
8th - State-Tribal Relationships
9th - Indian Self-Determination And Barriers To Realization

Much of the Commission's work is in the area of public relations, as this is a prerequisite for better understanding and in promoting working relationships benefitting all citizens of this State. (The Commission staff accepted numerous speaking engagements in an endeavor to enhance general knowledge as to Indian culture and lore).

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COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

(INDIAN MEMBRRS)

ELLIOTT BOOTH (CHAIRMAN)----------MOHAVE

DAVID RAMERIZ (VICE-CHAIRMAN)----------PASCUA-YAQUI

LEROY LEWIS----------PIMA-MARICOPA

VERA BROWN STARR----------YAVAPAI APACHE

BURDETTE MORAGO----------PIMA-MARICOPA

FRANCES TOTSONI----------NAVAJO

RAYMOND COIN----------HOPI

(NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE)

YVONNE L. GARRETT----------PHOENIX

PAUL G. REES, JR.----------TUCSON

(EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS)

BRUCE BABBITT----------GOVERNOR

BOB CORBIN----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

CAROLYN WARNER----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

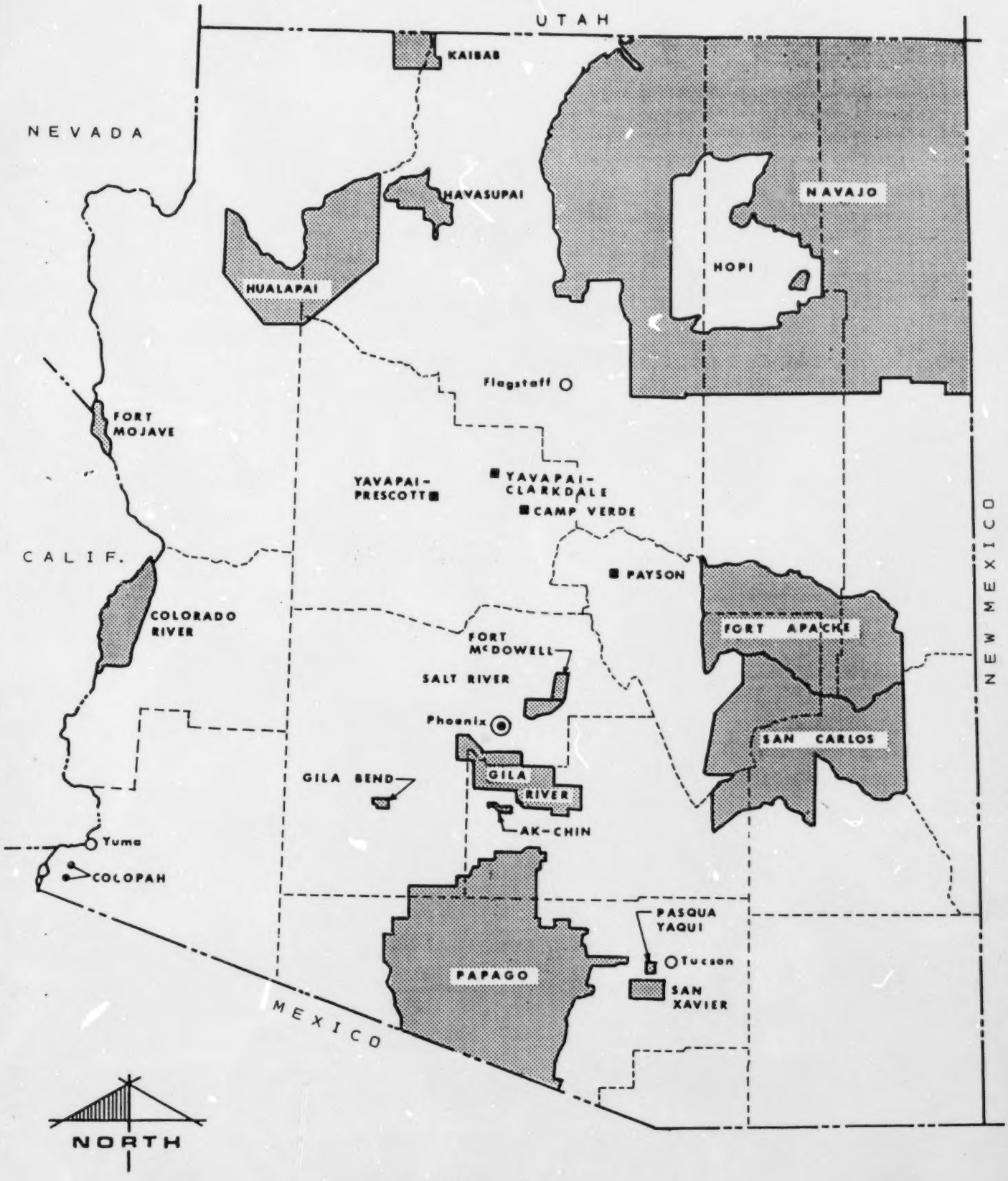
DONALD MATHIS----------DIRECTOR, STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES

* *

(COMMISSION STAFF)

CLINTON M. PATTEA----------EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TONY MACHUKAY----------FIELD COORDINATOR
DIANE C. DANKERL----------ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
ROSE ANN STELLHORN----------SECRETARY

1645 West Jefferson - Suite 315
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Telephone: 255-3123



ARIZONA INDIAN RESERVATIONS MAP

POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF ARIZONA RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	ENROLLED POPULATION	ACREAGE
AK-CHIN	Papago-Pima	414	21,840
CAMP VERDE	Yavapai-Apache	519	653
COCOPAH	Cocopah	869	1,773
COLORADO RIVER	Mohave-Chemehuevi	2,631	268,691*
FORT APACHE	Apache	8,140	1,664,972
FORT MCDOWELL	Yavapai	387	24,680
FORT MOJAVE	Mojave	546	32,679**
FORT YUMA	Quechan	1,950	43,561***
GILA RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	9,784	371,933
HAVASUPAI	Havasupai	426	188,077
HOPI	Hopi	8,755	1,561,213
HUALAPAI	Hualapai	1,083	992,463
KAIBAB-PAIUTE	Paiute	190	120,413
NAVAJO	Navajo	92,574	9,101,396
PAPAGO	Papago	17,651	2,855,969
PASCUA YAQUI	Pascua Yaqui	5,800****	323
SALT RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	4,085	49,293
SAN CARLOS	Apache	6,695	1,827,366
TONTO APACHE	Tonto-Apache	103	85
YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT	Yavapai	76	1,399
		162,678	19,128,779

* Includes Arizona and California. (Population figure direct from Tribe)
** Includes Arizona, California and Nevada
*** Includes Arizona and California
**** Population figure direct from Tribe

Note: These figures were obtained from the January 1983 Labor Force Reports and information supplied by the Bureau of Indian Affairs except where noted.

COMMISSION MEETINGS

Due to budgetary and other matters beyond our control, the Commission met once this fiscal year.

(1983)

June 16 Regular Commission Business Meeting

COMMISSION MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD

June 16, 1983

(Members Present)	(Members Absent)
Alexander Ami, Chairman	Paul Rees, Jr. (Excused)
Leroy Lewis, Vice-Chairman	David Rich (Excused)
Elliott Booth	Burdette Morago
Vera Brown Starr	Rosetta Hubbard
Yvonne Garrett	Katie Stevens
David Rameriz (Rep. Jim Trent)	
Pat Schroeder (Rep. Governor's Office)	
Carolyn Wild (Rep. Health Dept.)	

OTHER MEETINGS ATTENDED:

The Executive Secretary and/or Field Coordinator attended and represented the Commission at various Indian-oriented meetings such as: Indian Child Welfare Conference; Tribal Management Advisory Committee; Department of Economic Security Indian Advisory Council; Minority Business Opportunity Council; University of Arizona Agriculture Department; Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona; Arizona Indian Alliance On Alcoholism and Drug Abuse; Legislative Hearings on various Indian-related subjects; North American Indian Women's Association; Symposium on Tourism; Phoenix Valley Leadership and various Bureau of Indian Affairs meetings; Salt River Indian Community Alcoholism Center; Phoenix Indian High School Fund Raiser Committee and others.

The Commission staff accepted the following speaking engagements: Central High School; Lions Club - McCormick Ranch; Tuba City High School; Winslow Chamber of Commerce; Santa Rosa Boarding School; Harold W. Smith Elementary School and various others.

The Administrative Assistant represented the Commission at various meetings/seminars such as: Department of Administration Personnel; Department of Administration Employee Health Insurance Seminars; United Fund Campaign Drive; U. S. Savings Bond Kick-Off; Car Pooling; Budgetary Hearings; Management Level and Support meetings on various topics involving state agencies; numerous legislative hearings on various subjects affecting the agency and/or tribes; State Employees Savings & Credit Union Board of Directors and Credit Committee and the State Government Employees Blood Drive Campaign.

PROJECTS COMPLETED

#1 Annual Report (1981-1982).

#2 Arizona Reservations In Brevity
Summary: Worked with the Arizona Office of Tourism in the development and printing of a thumbnail brochure on Arizona's Indian reservations.

#3 State Tourism Symposium
Summary: The Commission as well as the tribes actively participated in the Governor's 9th Annual Tourism & Travel Symposium.

#4 Commission Highlights - November, 1982
Summary: This is a news brief as to Commission activities and general information pertinent to the tribes.

#5 Bobby Crooks (Pueblo DeSan Ildefonso)
Summary: The Commission participated in a study relative to Indian Commissions and how they operate.

#6 Cocopah Tribal Request
Summary: Provided samples of tribal constitutions and bylaws along with copies of state tax laws and court decisions relating to Indian tribes.

#7 Tribal Constitution Procedures
Summary: Acquired several tribal constitutions and bylaws from the Bureau of Indian Affairs as well as procedures/guidelines to be followed in reviewing and/or writing same.

#8 Jerry Newton - Assistance
Summary: This San Carlos individual was having difficulty with his social security and mail be changed to a different address. The Commission assisted in resolving the problem.

#9 Senate Bill 1306 Omnibus Tax Reform
Summary: The Commission monitored and kept interested parties advised of progress.

#10 Senate Bill 1263 Water Pollution Control; Federal Compliance
Summary: Kept Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona and the tribes advised as to the bill's progress.

#11 Senate Bill 1377 Pascua-Yaqui
Summary: Kept interested parties abreast of the Pascua-Yaqui bill relative to jurisdictional retrocession.

#12 Commission Highlights - March, 1983.

#13 Relocation of Chief Geronimo
Summary: Monitored the status of this endeavor and reported same to numerous interested parties.

#14 Phoenix Indian High School Band
Summary: Actively participated on a fund-raising committee to assist the band members to attend and march in the July 4th Celebration and parade in Washington D. C. and Philadelphia.

#15 J. J. Casserly - Editorial Series
Summary: Specific information was provided upon request. A series of editorials were printed by Mr. Casserly relative to land, water and natural resources. This reporter was commended for factual reporting.

#16 Presidential Committee On Indian Reservation Economics
Summary: Per request, submitted the name of Mr. Gerald Calnimptewa from the Office of Economic Planning & Development for consideration.

#17 Tribal Directory - 1982
Summary: Gathered pertinent data, typed and disseminated this publication which is a complete reference resource document.

#18 Minority Economic Business Development Proposal
Summary: The Commission applied for a grant to establish a Business Economic Development Center and staff same with experts to assist minority entrepreneurs on or near reservations.

#19 Montana Indian Affairs Commission
Summary: The Commission's staff provided detailed information as to our statutes, operations and budget.

#20 New Mexico Commission On Indian Affairs
Summary: Supplied extensive data such as job descriptions, salary ranges, copies of statutes, general office procedures and answered numerous questions in cooperation with their reorganizational plans.

#21 North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission
Summary: Researched data and responded to an extensive survey.

#22 Evans Nuvamsa
Summary: Drafted letters of recommendation per request.

#23 American Indian Health Care Association
Summary: Researched information as well as referred this private agency to individuals capable of responding to technical queries.

#24 House Bill 2197 Commercialized Bingo
Summary: Monitored this legislation and kept those involved abreast of progress.

COMMISSIONN HIGHLIGHTS

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

The terms of Commissioners Ms. Delores Savala (Kaibab-Paiute), Mr. Earl Havatone (Hualapai) and Mr. Phillip Stago, Jr. (White Mountain Apache) expired the first Monday in January, 1982. Members do serve until their successors are appointed.

Governor Babbitt appointed Mr. Elliott Booth (Colorado River) to replace Mr. Earl Havatone; the two remaining appointments were made at a later date. Ms. Vera Brown Starr (Camp Verde) succeeded Mr. Phillip Stago, Jr. and Mr. David Rameriz (Pascua-Yaqui) replaced Ms. Delores Savala.

In January 1983, the terms of Commission Chairman Alexander Ami (Hopi) and Ms. Rosetta Hubbard (Navajo) expired along with that of Non-Indian Member at Large Mr. Paul Rees, Jr..

In the selection process, those tribes not having representation on the Commission are contacted and asked to submit names from which the Governor appoints from. The Non-Indian Members at large are appointed at the Governor's discretion.

Appointments were imminent at fiscal year ending.

COMMISSION'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUSINESS CENTER PROPOSAL

The purpose of the grant is to hire expertise to assist minority entrepreneurs on or near Indian reservations.

The grant will provide funding enabling technical assistance in the areas of marketing, financing, construction assistance and management; developing and maintaining inventories and general business assistance.

Per grant requirements, an office would be established within a thirty (30) day period and staffed with four individuals: three Executive Consultants and one Inventory Data Specialist/Secretary. The project office will operate directly under the auspices of the Commission.

The grant funding levels are: Federal $163,076, State In-Kind $23,359 in addition to $6,525 collected in fees for services rendered.

Last year the Commission submitted its first application proposal to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Minority Business Development Agency, however, the application was returned along with all others as the grant was withdrawn.

The Commission has again submitted an application and should be hearing in the near future.

The project is aimed at offering top-notch, quality management consultation and technical assistance to minority businessmen, with the exception of those minority businessmen on the Navajo Reservation, as they have their own Economic Development Business Center.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

An audit was conducted by two Auditor General staff members over a period of several months in which they reviewed and examined the Commission's internal accounting procrdures as well as general office procedures and methodology.

A resultant report on examination of financial statements - June 30, 1982 was received February 25, 1983 stating "...the financial position of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs at June 30, 1982 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, are in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceeding year.." Signed Douglas R. Norton, Auditor General.

Copies of the report were sent to Commissioners as well as the Commission office where it is on file.

9th ANNUAL GOVERNOR'S TOURISM & TRAVEL SHOW SYMPOSIUM

The Commission actively supported and participated in the Symposium held at the Phoenix Civic Plaza.

Working cooperatively with the Arizona Office of Tourism, the Commission encouraged tribal participation.

For the first time, tribes had booths and addressed the topic "Aspects of Reservation Tourism" as speakers; there was a tribal dance group that performed during opening ceremonies as well as the Lord's Prayer was given in Sign Language. The Commission also had a booth that tribes availed themselves to.

The tribal panel was the one most attended during the seminars.

ARIZONA RESERVATIONS IN BREVITY

The Arizona Office of Tourism assisted the Commission in the publishing and distribution of the brochure titled "Arizona Reservations In Brevity."

The tri-fold brochure provides a map of Arizona depicting the reservations; locations of same along with brief data and mileage on each reservation.

This brochure is being used by the tribes, Office of Tourism, Chambers of Commerce as well as the Commission. Reception has been outstanding.

FISCAL BUDGETARY CUTBACK

Per directive of Governor Bruce Babbitt and the Legislature due to declining state revenues, all state agencies were requested to revert ten percent (10%) of their 1982-83 appropriated budgets to the State's general fund.

In keeping with the requests, the Commission's office had no choice but to develop a means by which $12,900 could be reverted to the general fund. In so doing, the Commission's budgetary accounts were stripped as well as the staff each took a five percent (5%) cut in pay.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Commission's staff rendered the following technical assistance and liaison services:

1) Arizona Academy (Board Membership & Liaison)
2) Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (Board Membership & Liaison)
3) Arizona Office of Tourism (Program Development & Liaison)
4) Minority Business Opportunity Committee (Membership & Liaison)
   Minority Business Economic Development Center (Proposed Program Development & Research)
5) Phoenix Indian High School Band (Membership, Program Development & Liaison)
6) Bobby Crooks - Pueblo DeSan Ildefonso (Program Development)
7) Jerry Newton - Assistance (Liaison)
8) Arizona Indian Businessmen's Association (Liaison)
9) Tribal Enterprises (Liaison)
10) Montana Indian Affairs Commission (Program Development)
11) New Mexico's Commission on Indian Affairs (Program Development & Liaison)
12) North Dakota Indian Commission (Research & Liaison)
13) Cocopah Tribe (Research & Liaison)
14) American Indian Health Care Association (Liaison)
15) Native American Indian Women's Association (Liaison)
16) Arizona Indian Alliance On Alcoholism Association (Liaison)
17) Luther Construction Company (Research & Liaison)
18) Salt River Indian Community's Alcoholism Center (Liaison)
19) Luke Lyon - New Mexico (Research & Liaison)
20) Willcox Chamber of Commerce (Liaison)
21) Pinal County Chamber of Commerce (Liaison)
22) Governor Bruce Babbitt (Research & Liaison)
23) Paul DeBacco - Belgium (Research & Liaison)
24) Mesa Chamber of Commerce (Liaison)
25) Dick Wilbur - Reporter (Liaison)
26) National Indian Day (Research)
27) Debbie Brokenrope - House Interior & Insular Affairs Committee (Research)
28) Collidge High School - Funding Foundations (Research)
29) County of Los Angeles, Public Administrator, Public Guardian - Estate of Julius Ganiprauckas (Research & Liaison)
30) National Indian Child Conference (Membership & Liaison)

CLARIFICATION: The activity involving liaison means bringing parties together to discuss a mutual concern or perhaps the development of a program; information gathering, dissemination and distribution. The function of technical assistance mainly involves technical writing such as proposal writing in the areas of alcoholism and education as well as the drafting of organizational operation manuals, articles of incorporation, reports, and Indian organizational position papers, charts and the assisting in the development of operating budgets as directed by the Indian entity involved. Technical assistance also includes research and consultant services. These services are available to tribes, Indian-related organizations and individuals involved in the area of Indian affairs as well as state, local and federal governmental agencies.

PUBLICATIONS

(Annual Report) The Arizona Revised Statutes require all state agencies to produce an Annual Report wtthin ninety days after the close of the fiscal year. Copies go to the Governor and others in the Executive Branch and Legislative Branches as well as tribal officials, libraries and others per our up-dated rolodex mailing list.

This publication's printing has been cut due to budgetary concerns.

(Tribal Directory) This publication is referred to as "The Indian Bible" to those actively involved in the area of Indian affairs as it is the only complete communications reference source.

Below is a sampling of comments (unsolicited) received by our office:

-"The Tribal Directory is a valuable tool for this office in servicing the motion picture and television industry locally, nationally and inter-nationally. We appreciate your providing us with copies each year." S. Davenport

-"The Tribal Directory is as important and basic tool to Indian work as the alphabet is to spelling." F. Carson

-"This is a most valuable publication done that should be in every Library in Arizona and State Libraries outside of Arizona." E. Danson

-"Your Tribal Directory has been found to be very convenient as follows: 1) basic information about Arizona tribes; 2) locating resources in many areas on different reservations; 3) locating phone numbers of resources which are somewhat difficult to find via usual methods; 4) who's who and where - surprise changes." R. Arnold

-"The Directory is very helpful to me in my day-to-day contact with the tribes. Thank you for your thoughtfulness." P. Luke

-"The Directory is very valuable to my office when we have dealings with officials of the various tribes in Arizona." R. Esterbrooks

-"Extremely informative and useful." Dr. Honahni

-"This is a remarkable useful publication, and I congratulate your staff upon the excellence of the format, and the care with which it is prepared. I would regret not to have it in my library, since I depend upon it greatly for professional contacts with various people in the Arizona area. Many thanks!" Dr. Dockstader

-"The Tribal Directory is useful; sometimes three times a week and sometimes once a month. Other people wishing to write someone in a tribal or state office relating to Indian matters, often calls me for information." E. Estrada

-"We appreciate your interest in sending us a copy of the Tribal Directory. I believe this information does provide us with better relationship among the tribes. Again thank you."M. Zaye

-"Your publications are very good. We make good use of them throughout the year. I again ask your help to recruit native Americans for employment with the Arizona State Department of Corrections. We have very few Indians currently employed with our Agency. We need to increase Indian hiring, with your help." R. Coronado

-"I find the Directory very useful and interesting and one to which I must refer quite frequently." M. Harrison

-"Your Tribal Directory is excellent and has become a 'bible' to us, with much internal distribution in our dept. this Directory seems to be the only document which is complete in nature and therefore most valuable." H. Kennedy

-"Phoenix Indian Hospital receives patients referrals from all tribal groups in Arizona, therefore, your Tribal Directory is very beneficial to me and my colleagues." L. Laubner

-"Publication is very useful to this office because we constantly need to contact Tribal authorities within our jurisdiction." F. Kay

-"Thank you for the latest issue of the Tribal Directory of Arizona Indian Tribes. They are very helpful and serves time. You have done an excellent job in your publications." G. Keller

(Arizona Reservations In Brevity Brochure) This brochure gives visitors and others interested in tribes a synopsis.

The brochure has been well received and is used by many as an informative tool and resource document.

We appreciate the assistance furnished us by the Arizona Department of Tourism in the production of this brochure.

(Capitol Drumbeat) This Newsletter is publiched periodically in an endeavor to keep tribal leaders, Commissioners and others abreast of legislation both state and federal affecting the tribes and states. The Newsletters also contain Calendars of up-coming tribal events as well as job announcements.

It should be noted, that the Commission of Indian Affairs has received numerous inquiries from foreign countries interested in Arizona Indian tribes and our Agency's activities and brochures. Most recently we have had requests for specific information from: Belgium, Germany, England, Ghana, Argentina, France, Sweden and Finland.

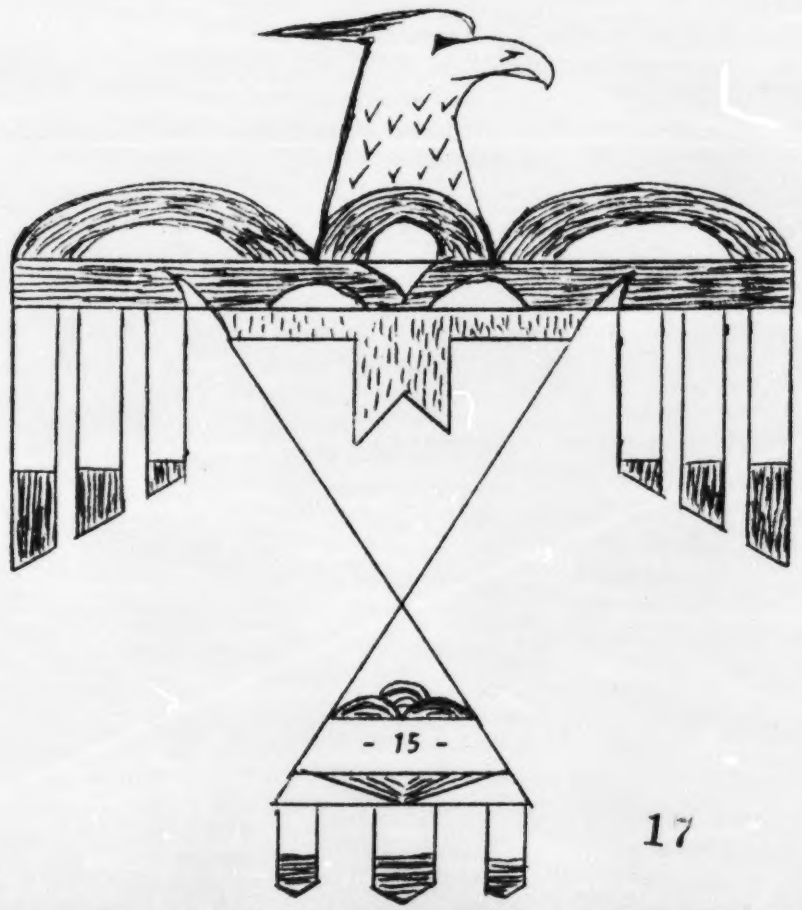
GENERAL INFORMATION

The Commission works on concerns which affect twenty (20) tribes consisting of a total population of 162,678 on-reservation enrolled members, encompassing some 19,128,779 acres . These concerns ultimately affect off-reservation members as well.

The Commission acts as the "official link between tribal autonomies and state government."

Technical assistance was provided to tribes, Indian-oriented organizations, elected officials and others in areas such as researching data, bringing together individuals to discuss mutual concerns and assisting with Alcoholism programs.

As in the past, the Commission has the ability to verify Indian-related information for anyone and/or organization.



BREAKDOWN:

$129,500.00 Original Appropriations
-12,900.00 10% Reversion (Cutback)
$116,600.00 Adjusted Appropriations
-115,217.88 Expenditures
$ 1,382.12 Additional Reversion

F I N A N I C A L R E P O R T

1 9 8 2 - 1 9 8 3

	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	10% REVERSION	ADJ. APPRO.	EXPENDITURES	ADDITIONAL REVERSION
Personal Services	$ 91,100.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 86,600.00	$ 85,828.79	$ 771.21
Employee Related Expenditures (FICA, Retirement, Health Ins., Etc)	20,200.00	1,667.00	19,200.00*	18,957.15	242.85
Travel - State	7,800.00	4,180.00	2,900.00*	2,639.40	260.60
Other Operating Expenditures	10,400.00	2,553.00	7,900.00	7,792.54	107.46
TOTALS	$129,500.00	$12,900.00	$116,600.00	$115,217.88	$1,382.12

NOTE: Due to declining state revenues, Governor Babbitt asked all state agencies to revert 10% of their appropriations to the general fund. The Legislature then passed House Bill 2020 mandating the 10% reversion.

* The adjusted appropriation reflects a $700.00 transfer of funds from Travel - State to Employee Related Expenditures to cover an unanticipated shortage.

In reviewing the Financial Report, you will notice that the Commission kept its spending level to a bare minimum by stripping each account and by each staff member voluntarily taking a 5% salary cut. The Commission reverted 11% rather than the 10% mandated.

SPECIAL PROFILE: HUALAPAI TRIBE

In the beginning, according to the Hualapai -- the Pine Tree People -- water covered everything over the earth except a mountain called "Wikame." Within this mountain range located near Needles, California lived the God, Matavila. Having devided to create human beings, Matavila took canes from the waters and cut them in different lengths for each Indian tribe. He then placed them on the ground and prayed that they come to life. When the canes changed into human beings, the waters began to sink into the ground and recede. Soon thereafter the Creator "died and left the earth."

The tribes created on Wikame' included the Mojaves, Quechans, Maricopa and Cocopah who migrated to the south along the Colorado River; some went to the north while others such as the Hualapai, Havasupai, Yavapai, Kaibab-Paiute, Hopi and Navajo headed east. These latter tribes came to a place called "Matawidita" in Spencer Canyon on the Hualapai Reservation where they settled along the canyon spring. The tribes lived here together for a long time. Later however, some boys and girls started to throw mud at each other while playing along the creek and soon the frolicking became a roughhouse resulting in one child getting hurt. When the child ran crying to its parents, the parents felt obligated to punish the child who had hurt their offspring. But when the punished one went crying to his own parents, a fight ensued among the adults supported by their relatives. In response, each tribal chief called his people together for a show-down. However, before this occured, the Kaibab-Paiute; Hopi and Navajo tribes decided to move out on their own leaving the Hualapai and Yavapai Tribes to fight it out. It is said that many were killed on each side but in the end, the Yavapais were routed and pursued south below the Bill Williams fork. Nevertheless, the Yavapais never forgot this defeat and in later years continued hostilities against the Hualapais with vengeance.

The Hualapais are a tribe of the Yuman linguistic stock and are closely related to the Havasupai and distantly, to the Yavapais whose language is similar. However, although the Hualapais were next-door neighbors and friends of the Mojave people, they did not practice many long-held Yuman traditions of the river tribes. On a smaller scale the Hualapais did some gardening where water could be found in their vast territory. But essentially, the Hualapais depended more upon wild game and foods which necessitated a nomadic type of life according to the seasons. Thus, in August Hualapai families would move to harvest such delicacies as prickly pear and saguaro cacti in the south, then travel to the north in the fall to pick pinon nuts and other wild plants and hunt big and small game before settling down for the winter in makeshift dwellings.

The Hualapais' knowledge of the land's resources and limits along with their adjustment to the harsh, semi-arid environment, helped them to survive hard times; in particular, the great drought of the 12th and 13th centuries. In concert with their cousins, the Havasupais of the Grand Canyon, the Hualapais' aboriginal land covered

an area west to the Little Colorado River and beyond, south to the Bill Williams river, west to the south-flowing Colorado River and north again to the Colorado River where it flows in an east to west direction.

During this time, Hualapai tribal life demanded daily physical activity in procuring natural foods high in protein and oils. Men hunted deer, antelope, mountain sheep, rabbit, and wood rats in addition to game birds such as wild turkey, doves and quail. Women gathered wild plants and processed them; they made such household items as baskets, pottery, cradleboards and stitched rabbit skins for winter wear, besides performing other chores such as cooking before the sun rose and in the evening or going after water. Generally, the Hualapai people lived a satisfactory life in relatively good health. For centuries, the Hualapai consisting of some eleven bands, led such a life until the coming of the first "white man."

Written records indicate that the first "white man" to set foot in Hualapai territory was the Franciscan priest-explorer Francisco Garces who passed through on his way to Havasupai and Hopi country in 1776. The Spanish priest, accompanied by Mojave guides, was well-received by the Hualapais as indicated by their offers of food and water and attentiveness to his words about Christianity. Sometime in mid-June of 1776 for instance, Father Garces reported that after meeting some band chiefs, the Hualapai "captain" in charge saw fit to say: "This padre has a good heart; he is a great (friend) of our intimate friends the Jalchedunes; he has made us friendly with the Jamajabs; and now he begs your leave to proceed to the Moquis." Unfortunately, many of the newcomers to Hualapai lands in later times would not be so highly spoken of by the Hualapais. However, the fact that Garces had recorded his travels through Hualapai country would in later centuries, support the long-held Hualapai contention that their aboriginal territory, though unsurveyed, had been theirs since time-immemorial.

During this Spanish period Hualapai trade with the Hopi and Pueblos along the Rio Grande flourished. Oftentimes, the Hualapai acted as middleman in transferring California Indian goods such as ocean shells for Navajo, Hopi or Pueblo-woven supplies. However, after the influx of cheap, U. S.-manufactured items from the east, extensive Hualapai trade with other tribes diminished. By early nineteenth century, non-Indian fur trappers had already roamed into Hualapai territory and hostilities soon began to break out as more and more contacts were made with the foreigners.

In 1948, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed by the United States and Mexico by which Mexico agreed to cede part of Arizona and other states for 15 million dollars and other benefits. But for the Indians involved including the Hualapais, the treaty was of little significance to them until exploring parties began to survey their lands. In 1951, Captain L. Sitgreaves in his expedition from Zuni to the Colorado River encountered Hualapai armed resistance and in the end on November 5, could only remark: "The whole country traversed from the San Francisco Mountains was barren and devoid of interest," and of the Colorado River and its surroundings, he complained "...the whole scene presented the most perfect picture of desolation I have ever beheld..."

Later, so-called "explorers" of Hualapai homelands included A. W. Whipple and his railroad party in 1854, E. F. Beale in the fall of 1857 and J. C. Ives accompanied by the famed Mojave chief, Irataba, in March of 1857. From then on, hostilities between Hualapais and non-Indian immigrants intensified and followed by U. S. Military action to quell the conflicts and protect migrants and settlers on Hualapai lands. Confrontations continued for more than a decade and resulted in full-scale warfare in April, 1865, after drunken squatters killed a Hualapai leader. By August, 1868 a band chief named "Leve Leve" offered to put down his arms and provided the U. S. Army with guides to announce peace throughout Hualapai country. In the following months and years, Hualapai warriors were to become scouts for U. S. cavalry troops whose aim was to punish and subjugate recalcitrant Apaches and Yavapais.

In subsequent years, non-Indian miners began to invade Hualapai homelands with the protection of the U. S. Army. Meanwhile, the Hualapai people in the aftermath of the war, due to loss of extensive food stores and goods were gripped by destitution even though some families still grew squash, melons and maize. To lessen the impact of poverty among the Hualapais Vincent Colyer, President Grant's peace commissioner in Arizona interceded and asked on October 5, 1871 that the Army feed and protect the Indians. The local army command soon began to issue rations at Camp Beale's Springs.

Traditional food collecting and hunting soon decreased and inter-tribal trade practically ceased with the introduction of Anglo-American money; also, patterns of Hualapai behavior began to change noticeably as a result of examples of decorum and manners set by the newcomers. During this time, the numbers of Hualapai members was estimated to be 1,500 even though the total of those fed at Camp Beale's Springs was only 600.

In January of 1874 the order for removal of the Hualapais to LaPaz on the Colorado River Indian Reservation was issued to General George Crook, but because of their bitter resistance to relocation, the Hualapai departure from their own homeland was delayed by several months. Nevertheless, most of the Hualapais were persuaded to go peaceably to the ghost town of LaPaz despite the recommendation of General Crook against such a move. In terms of hardship, the forced march endured by the Hualapai, both young and old, has been likened to the Cherokee "Trail of Tears" and the Navajo's "long walk." In short time, the mountain people of the pine country and plateaus were subjected to extreme summer heat and suffered from want of a proper diet. Many died of an "eruptive" disease while children constantly cried from hunger and became afflicted with eye infections caused by severe sunglare and blowing sand. In addition, due to the failure of water deliveries promised by the Indian affairs office, Hualapai farming in turn was a complete loss. Even horses which the Hualapai had paid for from hard earned moneys, perished under intolerable conditions. Complicating this sad state of affairs was the accusation by a U. S. Army Captain that beef supplies had not been delivered to the Hualapais in the internment camp and that this was done to defraud the Indians.

On April 21, 1875, the Hualapai internees disgusted with government cut-backs of food rations and removal to the Indian affairs agency some 45 miles away, abruptly left camp and headed towards Bill Williams Fork and on to their aboriginal lands. However, military authorities decided not to pursue the Indians. Instead, the departure was reported through the chain of command to the President of the United States, but not until the Pacific Division commanding general pointed out that the Indians had been treated with "great injustice and cruelty" and noted that "such treatment of Indians is...a disgrace to any civilized country." The commander summed up the sordid affair by observing "that the management of Indian affairs, by temporary, poorly paid, irresponsible agents, must mean in general, extravagance, dishonesty, folly, injustice, inhumanity and war." Thus added a milestone in Hualapai history.

Upon their return to ancestral lands, the Hualapais found miners and squatters settled there having taken over "watering places and stock ranges" over which roamed some 10,000 head of cattle owned by the non-Hualapai ranchmen. These stockmen later complained in early 1877 of the killing of their stock by the Hualapais whose "only excuse for doing so was that they were hungry and wanted food." The white settlers' solution was to either restrict Hualapai travel or relocate the Indians to a reservation away from the county.

Prompted by Hualapai losses of wild plant food resources, traditional watering places, and lands now occupied by livestock compounded by scarce jobs, unkept promises of rations, hunger, poor health and social disintegration of the Hualapai culture in general, the Pacific Division Commander finally asked on December 10, 1879 in a letter to the War Department in Washington, D. C. why a reservation could not be established for the Hualapais in their own country. In accord with this suggestion, some Hualapai chiefs and a majority of the tribe urged the Commander of the Arizona Department to have a designated reservation be set aside for them on their own ancestral grounds. This proposal for a Hualapai reserve was picked up by the military command in 1882 who also emphasized that the condition of the Hualapais had not improved in the last 10 years and that the Hualapai had become "a homeless wanderer in his own land." Finally, on January 4, 1883, President Chester A. Arthur signed an executive order which created the Hualapai Reservation described for the Hualapais and recommended by the Arizona military command. Nevertheless, in later years to follow, Hualapai lands were looked upon by Anglo-American settlers with envy and removal of the Indians continued to be the solution. In January 1888, for instance, the Supervisors of Mohave County sought the abolishment of the Hualapai Reservation and restoration of the lands to public domain in a petition to the U. S. Special Indian Agent. Another citizens group on October 26, 1889 even petitioned the Secretary of Interior to have the Hualapais be placed under military rule because the Indians were allegedly talking of war, killing stock and thinking about breaking out. These allegations however were termed "groundless" by the Secretary of War.

By the year 1883 the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company had constructed a track through Hualapai country and soon the traditional

lifestyle of the Hualapai was permanently altered with the coming of the "industrial man." The railroad company created new communities, diverted Hualapai water, constructed a passenger and freight depot along with repair shops at Peach Springs which soon became a stopover for tourists. Contacts with the mixed population was not without consequence. In 1883, smallpox affected the Hualapais who also were hard hit by "lung fever" in 1886. In 1887, the Hualapais suffered their worst losses when 38 members died of measles, so that the following year only 646 Hualapais could be counted by census-takers in that year, compared to some 1,133 enrolled in 1980. During this time, Hualapai people often rode freight cars to and from Kingman, but also caught trains headed to Mojave Valley to gamble with Mojave Indians. By this time, more than one fourth of the Hualapais had worked for and had been exposed to non-Indians and their ways for at least 12 years. But even after this inter-cultural encounter, Hualapai assimilation into white society did not take place on a large scale, as envisioned by U. S. Indian policy-makers.

The Ghost Dance interval in Hualapai history began when a southern Paiute -- a believer of Wovoka who preached native American salvation -- visited the Hualapais and introduced this new Indian belief and Ghost Dance ritual. Other Hualapais went to southern Paiute territory to learn Wovoka's teachings and ceremonies and later returned to carry the message of hope and resurrection to their fellow-tribesmen. The belief spread so rapidly that in 1889 a Hualapai shaman and advocate of Wovoka was able to organize about 500 people to participate in a Ghost Dance at Grass Springs inside a brush fence. Later, the same Hualapai medicine man in 1891 attempted to save the movement with the promise to other Hualapais that a Peach Springs man who died that year in the Spring would resurrect to life by a Ghost Dance. After the Ghost Dance rite failed however, the body had to be cremated and the movement crumbled soon thereafter.

By 1890 the frontier west as it was perceived then in Mojave County had come to a close and the Army transferred its facilities at Fort Mojave to the Indian Affairs Office for use as an Indian school. Initially, Hualapai parents did not want their children going to Anglo-related schools particularly when two children died after Ft. Mojave school officials sent a dozen of the Hualapai children to Albuquerque Indian School in New Mexico without the parents' consent.

In 1894 the first school for Hualapai students was established at Hackberry through sponsorship of the Massachusetts Indian Association. Meanwhile, a number of Hualapai families were making strides on their own in raising cattle while wage laborers were barely getting by. Fortunately, after 1900 things began to change for the better when federal agents levied various fees on Anglo cattlemen, mining companies and railroadmen on behalf of the Hualapai tribe. Even the Santa Fe Railroad's claim to moneys from leases on supposed railroad lands was rejected by the Indian office in 1912. In the following year, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs upheld the Hualapais right to their entire reservation and commenced a reservation-wide program for individual Hualapai families to produce their own cattle.

World War I also had an affect in the lives of many Hualapai's after one of their own died in France. Later, charter members of the

Kingman American Legion Post elected to name their post after the Hualapai veteran killed in action. During the same period, Indian Affairs officials advised the Hualapais to form a tribal council who after being elected, immediately rejected the renewal of leases to non-Indian cattlemen.

The 1920 decade found the Hualapai people reeling again from assaults by: the Santa Fe Railroad to seize disputed lands; the BIA which began to assess Hualapai cattlemen even those who managed their own stock; drought which killed off hundreds of Hualapai cattle. The beginning of the 1930's saw a rejuvenation of Hualapai independence; not only were Indian cattlemen capable of carrying out a rodeo with native dances, games and sports events, but for the first time showed their ability to manage a roundup on their own. In Peach Springs a school for local Hualapai children was finally established; and when the Santa Fe Railroad closed its facilities at Peach Springs due to advances in the science of railroad engineering, Anglo-Americans all but left the reservation.

After the Santa Fe Railroad again attempted to take possession of tribal lands, a leader of the Hualapais appealed to the Indian Rights Association for legal assistance in asserting their land rights and in 1937, a new Indian Commissioner of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration filed suit against the Railroad Company. In 1934, the Indian Reorganization Act was passed by Congress and some 4¼ years later on November 19, 1938, the Hualapais ratified a Constitution and Bylaws. Under this code, the governing body of the tribal government is the Hualapai Tribal Council consisting of nine members including a hereditary chief of the tribe selected by other subchiefs. The President and Vice-President are elected from within the Council for 3-year terms consistent with their membership in the Council. Elections are held on the first Saturday in June; powers of the Council are similar to most "Executive Order" tribes, but differ in application of those powers. For instance, much of the early tribal councilmen's time concerned the Hualapai cattle business.

Upon passage by Congress of the Transportation Act in 1940, the Santa Fe Railroad Company relinquished claims to acreage on Hualapai lands, and in the following year the U. S. Supreme Court officially determined that aboriginal title had never been extinguished anyway. Later, the tribe took steps to regain other lands claimed by the Railroad Company through litigation, but eventually settled out of court after a tribal attorney was retained in 1946. By this time the main industry of the tribe still remained cattle production with the tribal council taking the lead in formulating policies with regard to reservation livestock operations and in 1944 the tribe opened the doors of the Hualapai Trading Company.

During the 1950's modern development in all areas on the reservation began to take its course despite the low incomes of many Hualapai families, continued drought and resulting losses in cattle. A revolving credit fund for Hualapai people was established by the BIA. The tribal attorney filed a claim with the Indian Claims Commission in Washington and a sustained-yield program began after the tribe leased its sawmill to an outside lumber company. Soon thereafter, only registered Hereford

bulls were being used by Hualapai cattlemen to upgrade their stock.

In 1951 the Tribe's General Fund had a gross income of $37,285.60 mostly gained from timber sales. Two years later, the tribal population was estimated to be 641 with their median income ranging from $1,500 to $1,799 derived from agriculture and stock raising while wage work earned them median incomes of $900- $1,199. At this time, 62 Hualapai children were being educated at Peach Springs Day School, 39 in boarding schools and 52 in public schools, but no health care services were available on the reservation except at the Kingman Hospital. By this time the reservation consisted of some 997,045 acres of grazing and timber lands. During this period law enforcement was arranged with a Mojave County Deputy Sheriff and a Justice of the Peace from Kingman. On October 22, 1955 members of the tribe voted to amend their Constitution and Bylaws. In time, the old schoolhouse was replaced with a modern building and when the Public Health Service took over responsibility of Indian health care from the BIA in 1955, a long-awaited clinic with doctors, nurses and Hualapai employees was realized. But the 20-year drought continued to plague the Hualapais cattle industry.

Probably the most significant move which would eventually affect the future of hundreds of Hualapai people in the 1960's, came about when Congress passed the Economic Opportunity Act in 1964. This act provided the means by which Hualapai people could meet the needs in education, employment, medical and legal services and so forth. Out of this law initiated by the "Great Society" administration of Lyndon B. Johnson emerged programs in Peach Springs through which the Hualapais were able to construct a community center and auditorium, offices, classrooms, kitchen, etc. In 1966, the Hualapai Tribe had won a settlement from the Indian Claims Commission amounting to $2,950,000.

During the next 10 years into the 70's new federal programs for Indian people were created by Congress such as the Indian Education Act, Revenue Sharing Program, Indian Financing Act and Housing and Urban Development paograms. When compared to the very early years of the Hualapai people, these federal programs had sharply changed the lives of these former nomads. This entrance of more and new programs, has necessitated the tribal council to expand its responsibilities over these projects.

Presently the Hualapai Tribe has an enrollment of some 1,133 members according to BIA data gathered in 1980. With completion of a water supply and waste disposal system, new housing (120 units) has been added, besides commercial establishments in Peach Springs such as the Hualapai Trading Post, fast food place, post office and two service stations, one with a garage. Other facilities on the reservation include the tribal headquarters, BIA offices, schools, Indian Health Service Clinic, churches, community center, etc. Hunting, fishing and recreation are open to the public but permits are required by the Tribal Wildlife and Recreation Department. Outdoor recreation is expected to increase in the future and should provide additional income to the tribe.

Some Hualapai children still depart the reservation for far-off boarding schools, but most attend local public schools. An estimated 30 to 50 high school graduates register each year at higher educational

institutions. What the future holds for these Hualapai children cannot readily be ascertained, but based upon the Hualapai's historical rescourcefulness, resilience and tenacity, it can only be inferred that their status will continue to improve in the same light that their ancestors experienced economic growth inspite of cultural diffidence. What this means is not necessarily assimilation into a "melting pot", but a way by which the best of two worlds is accepted for the common good with the realization that Hualapai culture is undergoing change just as it has been since the coming of the "white man."

An important element of Hualapai culture is individual pondering of dreams and how they relate to and guide present or future circumstances. Perhaps, it is within this purview -- as oversimplistic as it may sound considering the complex world in which the Hualapais find themselves -- that the Hualapai people may ultimately determine their sense of destiny in the 20th and 21st century to come.

What is more expected however, is that no matter how the tribe achieves its goals, Hualapai leaders, consistent with age-old Indian traits, will be contemplating the future in the best interests of their children and forthcoming generations. For it was within that context, that Indian leaders such as Chief Sitting Bull in testimony before a U. S. Senate Select Committee in 1883 stated: "I am looking into the future for the benefit of my children, and that is what I mean, when I say I want my country taken care of for me. My children will grow up here, and I am looking ahead for their benefit, and for the benefit of my children's children, too; and even beyond that again."

Later, in a speech to Indian school children, Sitting Bull added: "We older people need you...We need you to help us understand what the White men are up to. My grandchildren, be good...Learn all you can." The words could well be the thoughts expressed by any tribal leader including that of the Hualapai, for the future of any tribe does rest with their children and those yet to be born.

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NOTE: Please be advised that the statements and views expressed throughout the above narrative do not necessarily represent the ideas or beliefs of the Hualapai Indian Tribe but are expressions gathered from facts and figures of the publications listed on the next page of References.

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MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF ISSUES: State-Tribal Relationships (a) affected by numerous court decisions ranging from tribal water, hunting and fishing rights to regulation of bingo and taxation of tobacco sold on Indian reservations. (b) federal policies strongly upholding tribal self-government including direct funding rights for block grants to Indian tribes. -

BACKGROUND: Within the past year, the U. S. Supreme Court handed down several significant decisions favoring Indian tribes with respect to state autonomy. In Ramah Navajo School Board v. Bureau of Revenue of New Mexico, the Supreme Court held that federal law pre-empts New Mexico's tax imposed on the gross receipts of a non-Indian construction firm. Most recently, the high court ruled that New Mexico may not apply its hunting and fishing laws to non-Indians at a resort run by the Mescalero Apache Tribe. In California, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals held that county and state laws governing bingo were civil and regulatory in nature and therefore, were not applicable on an Indian reservation and since bingo operations on a reservation did not violate state policy, it could not be a federal offense. The question arising out of such decisions or policies initiated by the Reagan Administration is, how can the State and tribes work cooperatively in facilitating the wide implications of these court rulings for the benefit of all Arizona citizens?

AVAILABLE OPTIONS: (a) Develop and articulate a statewide Indian policy statement consonant with federal policies and tribal goals. Through the Commission of Indian Affairs acting in the capacity of liaison, policy formulation can evolve with the input of both tribal and state officials; (b) encourage representatives of both the legislative and executive branches of office to involve the Indian tribes as much as possible in the drafting of legislation which may affect Indian tribes directly or indirectly or when state agency regulations are being prepared; the utilization of the Indian Affairs Agency would be most effective in generating tribal involvement for such purposes; (c) provide regular seminars for state agency officials on important aspects of federal Indian law, tribal culture and history. The advantage of using the Indian Affairs Commission is that the top two staff members are acquainted with many of the key officials of the Arizona tribes, having gone to school with many of them and having kept in close communication with others. Another advantage to creating closer links with the tribes and educating state officials is that such relationships inevitably lead to mutual understanding and respect among all concerned and thus reduces the chances for litigation. The disadvantage in carrying out these recommendations is that such efforts often become political problems rather than solutions in "arriving at mutually agreeable positions on issues of common concern."

RECOMMENDATION: In addressing these issues, the most feasible option of the three available would be that of developing an Indian policy statement involving Indian tribes and state officials. This option would be the most cost-effective to the state since only the present Commission staff would be employed to assist in stimulating tribal interest in such a joint venture.

SUMMATION

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs and staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreciation goes to the tribal leadership and council members for their continued support and trust.

We are grateful to the Arizona State Legislature for its continued support in financing our office activities.

With the present economy dictating cutbacks affecting the Commission, local, state and federal governmental entities, we shall continue to encourage a cooperative atmosphere whereby negotiations and agreements can still be achieved without unnecessary and expensive litigation, however, we are cognizant of the fact that, there are some areas wherein litigation is inevitable.

The Commission is anxiously awaiting final word as to the approval or disapproval of our grant proposal to establish an Economic Development Business Center which would provide professional assistance to Indian entrepreneurs.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving social and economic progress on Indian reservations, however, we shall always be mindful that the Indian people should and must be involved in determining their own destiny, yet being cognizant of the needs of all citizens of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd